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Travel diary of James
Hamilton from Ireland and
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TRAVEL DIARY OF JAMES HAMILTON

FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND TO NEW YORK, 1850,

LATER OF JACKSON COUNTY, INDIANA

[Owned in the 1960s by Mrs. Ina A. Kestner, 315 W. Bridge St., Brownstown, Indiana]

[Copied for the collection of the Allen County Public Library under the direction of Fred J. Reynolds in the 1960s]

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
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(1) February 24th 1850

A Journal of the Passage of Mr Hamilton & Ship Grace Darling, Commanded by Capt. Chas. Dunlop, from Liverpool to Pictou North —

On Sunday the 24th the Vessel Grace Darling sailed from Anglesey dock and lay for one night in the Mersey River. And on Monday the 25 last. We took our departure from Liverpool attached to the tug steamboat Formidable came down through the Rock channel, after which the steamer left us when we proceeded down St George's channel, and having passed N. for the Islands of Anglesey & Holyhead Island, by midde night of Wednesday we situated on the English coast we found it utterly impossible to pass through Cardigan Bay with the westerly winds which have been encountering without being obliged to tack. & hence changed our course for the West channel & that during the night & having we arrived by clear next morning right opposite the County Dublin close to Lambay Island, keeping then along the East of Ireland by Drogheda, Dundalk, Donaghadee, Donaghadee then bore to the main land & sailed up the middle of the channel when about 12 o'clock P. Midnight we came right up under the Mull of Cantire light & knew well known to me as that of my native settlement of Campbeltown at this time we were under full sail but suddenly the wind changed owing to veering to N.W. & we left under the main Canal, when I thought we should have been carried right over the gate of Campbeltown & Crossmolk Lochs. However the Captain all in a hurry was a little Sailor Seaman Sounded hard a port to tack & shift sail of the Column the ship and tore the Cabin and main boom and hauled in & we came right round to the Island of Sanda omitting the channel South & the South East sailed good boys by Carskeadan & the South point of Kerrylin Island at this time the of dangerous land being so near on both sides of us in crossing all the Canal & Kyle with fleeting sails shifting just the last of Sanda in four minutes

the Jackson Ship, encountering a stormy gale of wind eight days on Broadsand bow. I on shore to be amazed with admiration & praise to God, I saw the Shadow of Bearing the Name Shook often around home, smiling up by Divine Providence to Rush, Weeping off the South of Ireland, a boat 8 or 9 miles Weeping in Town on my arrival hands which down the Glengold head, Malin & Horn head. —

On Wednesday the 27th about midnight we had a dreary & Pitiful the Land on my mistaken having for my last sight Tory Island, we have Sight of miles distance from it which is situated on the North Side of the Rathlin.

On Thursday the 28th the Wind was blowing right in our face, encountering some good seas but on the following day, Friday, they gave them the gale increased so much to Gale & strength that we were have been driven South but fortunately we had gained 182 miles from the Irish Main Land, which afterwards saved us from being driven South. Here I got a little Lightsome & Heavenly thoughts on Christ for home and Long & Lovings of Divine Goodness & Letters, continually filling a few tears fall & surveying & be home again, regarding the much accustomed Days of my Father. Each fond remembrance being had tenfold more to me than Salmon thinking on home & listening to the roar of the sea on land and then beat on our deaths. Oh! dear I then the King of a dear home was and I have reached home again. — Gale continued all day Saturday, & 12th Oct. Oh! it was a dreadful day, gale blowing our sea Starboard bow, at 8 bells in the afternoon & thought for most could have been carried away, we had to close up the Spanker, Sprit close reef the royal & top royal sheets of the fore main and mizen masts Weeping her head close to the wind as possible when all in a few minutes time a calm took place & not the wind of Scotch & from that to Friday fine be made little or no advance — the wind blowing right against us, sometimes & gain as much as we could upon the wind. Nothing of importance occurred on Ship board passengers see sick often the Storm, all the day we Rolled & Pitch & the main yard to Rock, afforded great amusement to the passengers. I had a few hours of the day till the Captain called Pitch on Sunday Indeed & particularly about a Country Gentleman name my Fellow

of the name of Mr Carmichl. telling the humorous Spirit to be experienced & show the humor of Pitching a boat & his neighbour which afforded some laughter, and about the conversion on Ship I became a methodist. —

On Saturday the 9th Church we experienced a little calm on Sunday this 10th I prepared myself & friends our Flag was hoisted & indicate the Sabbath day. I & from the passengers & prepare themselves, the deck was swept & prepared with Cross ropes & Benches to Stow. I endeavoured to show in the mind of every individual I showed as powerfully as I could the loss of God for fellow man, on this day the wind been steady against us. On Monday 11th March about 5 o'clock this morning one of our Female passengers died — she was from Lancashire a rotaries of England, a Protestant of the name of Sebastian, I had desired to read the church of England service, the body was sewed up in Canvass & sent off to Deck all hands assembled on deck. the Captain took the body resting it on the starboard side. I performed the services & hence the body was committed to the mighty Ocean a sad spectacle & I dare every heart was bad depressed — I my eye was dropping tears. On Tuesday the 13th inst. the Wind changed to Contrary by Sea & Land which gives us another day to our course from that time until the 19th of March we had fair sailing at an average of 5 knots in day time & 4½ after night, the weather for the 4 days was cloudy having occasionally heavy falls of rain, we had seven many sea birds flying about the vessel and after sea, many of which birds we shot saw some sea fish - porpoise and Dolphin but caught none, we had a good deal of sea sickness amongst the passengers & attended them as Doctor & gentleman during it was. On Saturday the 16th inst we had another death a Roman Catholic male child the body from deck. I read the same fate as the former. It was cast overboard in the glass sound a good deal today, the new moon appeared right for her first time & it rainy. And hence an immediate change & a fresh sea. Oh! dirty & might at 8 bells go down the Ship lowers the sea begins & rage the vessel rocks is secured for Saturday night & Sabbath morning of the 18th we had to bale in the forward, close reef the top royal & fore, main, & mizen masts & single reef the fore Gallon sails

a heavy sea that night against her, the Seam accompanied with high wind & heavy rain to most so that we had Prayers on Deck, the day cleared up in the afternoon, just about night fall and by 12 o'clock of said night the sea subsided, then we unrefed all her Sails, scarcely a breeze the wind blowing from South-west by South South Monday the 15th the same gentle breeze continue wind due South, the decks are — Clean, not on this day with the Passengers, the day being exceedingly fine and warm, air anxious to sail the — Wants of Starboard Land. the wind changed today Night aft us — a fair wind with us & hence we had to plain away the main royal & top royal of the fore mast & main yards and let the Sheets shift Sailing due West at about 4 mots per hour. Monday 16th

In the afternoon of this day we hoisted the Studen sails of the royal & top royal of the fore mast but the wind changing to the West had to take them up. the Sky became cloudy, the indicates a sudden change. it blows a fresh gale the middle night being exceedingly stormy the Sails were all close reefed at 4 o'clock in the morning the Ship Was now at the wind blowing West-west by West South West at 8 o'clock a small Bark outward bound hoved in Sight of us and on the same tack, the two Barks passed our Stern bound Kite at 12 o'clock P.M. Breze continues to blow fresh Sailing 3 mots per hour Sailing West by South Half Pass, Hailed the Starboard Brace & hailed to the Lee Selling the Starboard West-west by west — nearly 3 points gone course to the South and lost sight of the Bark. The is now behind us & seemingly is much Injured occasioned was between 3 & hour was sight. Tuesday 17th The wind blows from the West with occasional showers at 8 o'clock A.M. it turns to the North, the Sea brace is hailed to & Ship were sailing at 5 mots per hour — wind strong from the North at 12 P.M. Middle Night it changed two points East Sailing 7 mots per hours & kept watch on deck the night till the second watch and it lead about 2 o'clock. after a few days sailing hitherto the West —

Wednesday 25th Dec. — Wind blows from the East, the main yard is squared & the Studensails hoisted of Royal & top royal of fore & main mast. Sailing due West. at 5½ mots per hour at the P.M. the wind changes to the South-East blowing moderately, when the Starboard Studensail Gave Engage, the sea is calm & all passengers in good health. Place appears to have a good deal to day — wind with us — the Southward & hence we have made a South-west course — Thursday 26th The wind blows from the Southward, gales strong with Very heavy seas washing the decks. Course kept sailing to the Jerusalem 10 mots per hour & this afternoon 7 hours the main brace of the main tops Gale yard snapped asunder but restained no injury. very Cross the line to day, nearly a storm of Sabbath 3rd of March at the Wind is Southern bottom & West Some Passengers sick to day. I was up at 8 o'clock Upon day Reading Bible to good health. passengers could not come up to get meat cooked at the fire, as the persons in the Starboard side — aft of the Stove room were burnt with boiling water so passed a vessel at 12 hour three, homeward bound, being seemingly much Injured, and under the same sail as the Rose Mr. Rose, Sail was shortened at 4 o'clock Shipping seas continually & qualifies stormy a day to the 3rd of March — a Sabbath Sabbath to commence to rain falling in torrents at 5 o'clock the Sails were close reefed wind continuing high the fore topmast stay sail was split together with main top Gallant sail what was lightly fastened at that time. I was cast right off & lost in midship, time say in ½ an Hour wind changed from South to North, close reefed the fore main sheet flowing exceedingly hard until 4 o'clock on Friday sailing at an average 8 mots per hour being 192 miles. wind blowing in the East — Latitude of today 45° Longitude 42° 30'

On Friday 27th March — Wind blows from East-by, heavy in a breath. Sails set & yards squared away. Sailing that 4 mots per hour wind chopped in East South East — the the Gallant sails were set — Saturday 28th March

Commences with great lightning hands employed in setting up the fore & main top mast backstays & all S.B. Stowed away the fore top Gallant sail — at 2 a.m. Breeze 6 m.

Commences, hold in the Main top Gallant Sail at 4 Bells — Engaged the fore and main top sails & stowed the jibs at 8 O'Clock. Stowed the main Sail. Was lone Ship Passed Leaving Asoph on North, a little to Leeward when it is Nor West Course to day West half North a Schooner Cutter under close reefed Mains is light was under Lee bow is returned bound hence fellow's name Jan 5 & 7 this morning Average Sailing at 5 Knots & hour extreme are 2 Knots and 7 Class risen & day 6 29 4/4 Indicating a change Temperature 65°

At Bargue & a Smale Pennant Ship Smack lies aboard the Lee quite & the same Course, as yesterday is spirit to Grass for quantities this day & matters favourable from the morning with moderate breeze the Main Sails set & fist handed out.

Sunday 24th March. Average Sailing 6½ Knots, extreme 2 Knots & Miles at 2 A.M. West Course South Sail is at 8 Pennant lines East Course West by Nor Remarks the Breze moderating set the main Sail & jib & set the Sails Bregs top sail at Eight A.M. 4 A Sail Not set all the ruffs of the fore & main top sails & set the top Gall Sails & at 10 set the two fore topmast & lower Stud Sails — At midnight an increasing breze at 3 A.M. closed the Mizzen top Gall sails & lowered the Studen sails and at 8 A.M. set the two lower Studen sails & two top Gall Studen sails Latitude 46° 27' about 137 Miles from the Banks of New Found Land — Spoached to the passengers today. they heard me with Zeal & delight — Saw some Porpoise Lots of others. Saw a Barque and Brig on our Weather side to Leeward they passings on Deal today all Charged. I Watch & Watch last night, moonlight being good seeing the Studen Sails hoisted at 4 P.M. a Strait Sweat on our Starboard bow. Appears in sight not Rominent bound with pile Salt at 7 O'Clock an Barque appears Slowly vanishing many hands do called & stowed away the fore sails Called in the top Gallant sail double reefed the Sail sails & single reefed the crossy. Immense heavy fully gale increasing strong night Setting the West bound Sou West sailing & rolling heavy Barque Clouds & mistled

Divers (Fowls) appeared to us. Wind is exceedingly cold altho indicating our immediate approach to the Banks of Newfound Land which cold causes us to be much afraid of Sea boys

Monday 25th March. Average Sailing 6 day 4½ Knots extreme 2 Knots & 7 Course West, Nor West & West by Nor Lately Nor. Winds West Nor West of Yesterday — Settled night bound Chipped to West Wind at 6 A.M. Moderating with cloudy weather set the main Sail. Remarks since nothing but fowls & Cary Gulls and various lots of Smale weather fast about the Ship & young Gulls we have on board behind us We have Not a Sou Course all day, we being under fore Sail Sam the Steersman think remained closed at — 6 night we an entering on the Banks of New found Land being Reckon Latitude 46° 38' Longitude 48° 45' now about the miles from shore 70 M. nothing occurred on board today lately & notice the night was exceedingly Pretty & Landsome —

Tuesday 26th March. Average Sailing 6 day 3 Knots & hour. Course Nor west by West, & at two of this morning West at 8 Nor West by Nor. This morning commenced with light rise and Calm bottoms at 8 P.M. Lowe Ships, hands employed in setting up the main top mast Boat Stays with many other Jobs midnight Eight and but dark weather — Wind blowing Nor. west by West, almost a hind of us, we are now in the Country of New found Land. Called by name Pressentsall — I am an numerous third of fowls so heavily the nice Settler New found Land Fishermen at 5 A.M. strong breze seeing with heavy rain Sail to the mizen & fore top Gals lie set & Hoist to Main top Gall Sail at 6 weather moderating Pass the Ship & set the main & fore top Gallant Sail hands employed at Sunday Jobs Sailing Sou West, by West half West, Wind blowing West, Nor west, Latitude 45° 4' No ships appear today Sight at us about two miles on the same tack as we & another to right over our starboard bow. We had a strong gale of wind to day, one of the two Ships which have appeared to us is an American liner, from Liverpool bound to New York —

Wednesday 27th March commences Fresh light rise Calm & strong — at midnight home Ship

weather clear. Wind West but not steady. Course N.N.W by West, this morning Wind ½ West at 8 o'clock P.M. was W.N.W by West. Average Sailing 8½ knots p hour. at Noon 1 and 2 knots. Remarks, nothing particular to day the American Liner is still in sight and labouring under the same stress of weather, it was extremely cold on the Green bank. Last night lowing the added sight Shed since & left Liverpool, one of the mal passengers & Ships passengers took a Bleach had a fight to day Darby split his knife & good knight & Shed to assist & afterwards & I walk it commencing to blow, when we have to close reef - Lagitude 48.7.30

Thursday 28th March. Calm to day at 3 a.m. at the jib and at 8 set the single reef Fore & main top sail with the Gallant sail at 11 out all reefs main top & main sails & top Gallant sails Course today West by West at Best Speed. Wind West by West winds in morning West at the Best Speed Wind N.N.W., West, Fog thick P.M. This day is very changeable, damp with occasional showers & hail rain & sleet, the sea is quiet passengers are saying nothing as tomorrow will be good Friday, only one Ship is in view today, namely the American Liner bearing in the wind ist to the N.N.East at the distance of about 4 miles saw no fish today, we can catch none as the bowsing is great we being obliged to sail South of the Bank on account of the adverse winds which blew from the West. Middle day a Barque appeared to the eye close on our starboard side. Passengers Provisions is get scarce Broke open the harness Cask had to put it into the Cabins Steward most any further damage would accrue

Friday 29 March. or Good Friday

We are now in the Southern edge of the Great Bank of Newfoundland light breezes & Short cut use the reefs of fore top sail & all 4 on set, the Starboard Studen sails Barque increasing & finally with strong Wind & weather. Cold in all Studen sails Ship 7½ on lower set. at 4 pm. Short & foggy weather with heavy fall of rain Took in main top Gallant sails blowing heavy from N.N.East by East, and at 8 o'clock P.M. Ellen Smith

shipping seems in fog. Minute to 11 West, the course keeping sight made by the ship was West by N.N.W. after but West by N.W. West by West Average Sailing 5 Not p hour at Noon 10 Not, until 12 o'clock, when we had to shorten sail. The fog was extremely dense this morning scarcely able to see the Ships head from the Salmon tee mon are kept on the look out sounding a horn & trumpet least they would come in contact with any other, owing a Barque has close on our Starboard yesterday evening, so we are in dread lest we would come into contact with her to day in this thick fog large flocks of Gulls are close to our Stern together with the Minnowe number of the Whale bird called Mrs Mountain fishermen, we expected to have got fishing today as we have passed over the Green Bank & got on the grand bank but in account of our extreme quick sailing it would be only useless Passengers today are all quite Northwest a nothing to day being good Friday. The first Watch watch proposed to let the Students last night at 12 o'clock. Captain had to turn out Armed to command them so when he ordered them they obeyed. The duty of the Royal fore & Main and Mizen mast we had to be repaid, fog scattering wind getting up rapidly blowing due West at 4 P.M. the Scandinavian Liner bound for England appeared in sight in our leeward bow, quite close to us but not so close as to enable us to speak with her we could come no closer on account of the strong gale that blew between us, the Packet Ship was getting under close reefs here I may remark that the water is green in colour whereas formerly it was a deep blue. At 5 P.M. the gale blew tremendously increasing fast blowing a perfect hurricane right in the ships head. oh its dreadful. but at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock the wind slacked for a few minutes the vessel felt for a time as if in an instant it commence, sea after sea strikes the vessel sufficient to dash her to atoms, when at last a sea as high as the ships main topsail yard struck the vessel broke Cabin in the Starboard side & stove it right in carried away 38 feet of Bulwarks and 22 feet of the cabin side. Sweeping away many articles & throwing a great deal of property

On the Saturday the Captain, First mate & the Cabin Boy
and I were all in bed not sleeping as we could not sleep
on the account of the storm that was blowing, the Captain & I lodged
first & I said to the Captain & commander the men — one lay
cast & one fleet and another & another & talk for my
life but I cannot. but I did attempt to tell how I was my
life — Which was as follows, I was lying in my bed room
& I think you dreaming that when the sea struck it struck
right along my head — Now I then thought Bridge —
Bridge extended across the Cabin right along my head — it struck
& I suppose must have fallen partly on my head — however
I was driven through the partition of my bed room
out & the other side of the Cabin in a settee, the
Hurricane was worst for 6 feet of a Sea, the canvas at 18
is nailed round the mizen mast on the same level with
the Cabin floor gave way, the cabin had been by this
time at the bottom & by amongst the passengers from
fore & plunging of the water I thought the vessel was
in pieces — I screamed, thought at the same so plunging
of the sea water, from the Next about me & the Ship
of light to my & the mast except not on the starboard
side — but behold another sea met me in the fore all the
bulwarks was carried away except the mizen mast
I held by three iron bars & at the mast head on one
of the halliards I washed round yet a hold of me & get me in
to the main hatch — here I was met by seamen crying & shouting
out, calling the vessel was sinking, then I must come
out them & was my the cabin that had been knocked out
crowded & crowded, I got to the birth the belonging to me
Henry & Wm — a Shoemaker from Monaghan — he stepped
my right thigh & put on my flannels — oh how I felt I
thought it was my last hour, that I should pass in land — it
was now, I began to think of a great friends every moment
and then sending over the blue Union Lady & Lord
Bangor — Roll on thou deep & dark blue Ocean roll
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain
Man marks the earth with ruin — his control
Ends at the shore, upon the watery plain —

[illegible] the ship [illegible] & [illegible] the ship [illegible] & [illegible] the [illegible] on all they find upon both remain
Chorus
A strong & mighty strength shall have his own
When for a moment little a drop of rain
Lie lonely till they lightly shall be being groan
Without a Grave, unknelled, unwept, & unknown,
My head stunned from the stone the right eye broke round the
forehead under the left eye, the left eye burst out more
out both eyes bloodshot — the right brother in my side, the
inside of the right knee was bruised & sorely hurt, down
the shin bone until the middle of the foot, all the other got
hurts as well as one, but not so much as I got owing to
the Hurricane battering right along my head — Our Longitude
at the time the sea struck was 51° 0' & Latitude 13° 30'
Lasting Southwest & West. Wind blowing West the Ship
at the time was stopped up — under close reef with
Gallant & lost Gall Sails stowed we had then to let her have
to the storm nothing on but all one reef for fore mizen had
a Canvas stowed, we had a long hill the starboard
mizen brace — we lost an immense number of valuable articles
belonging to the passengers
Saturday 7th March. Storm prevails
Crowing fearfully — the fine large vessel Gilford lost
bartend & in sight that we thought one hour sent to my
crowing down the hatches, hatches were & nailed down
passengers, keeping in an awful state shouting crying
screaming praying & repeating every moment the
dolphin into eternity during that time the Captain kept
all things in view.
Sunday 8th March —
Storm this continues to blow right a head, unable to
see the after or fore Easting Lasting 50 hours, busy employed
in getting all our sound remains pitched together at Prayers
the Captain & I got the promise of a best and Wonderful
from our Lord, Master, a Ship Lady, put on bed to rest
in the store room being much fatigued with wounds
and bruises.

Wednesday 1st April. Much surprised this Morning to see a very hard Gale of wind coming from West to West by North East, changing to the Northward & New East by East & East, shifted back at Bedtime to East & Sailing Towards Shore, we must, my Lord, as Friends, must only guess at the Gale yesterday, I have gale Thus this evening right aft at Evening Lapse the wind under close reef fore main & Fitzgerald Gale —

Thursday 2nd April. Gale continues to blow, with Sleet, Hail & Rain & Thunder, wind changing several tils the North, the Sky begins to clear wind getting up following a hurricane Morning so hard that having just got about the same place as on Friday night we had to close reef the Sails & Placed Hen fore & Aft and the Sails only tile her. Bitten Stay — Board brace together with Double close reef my fore Sail Gale, Then we have been hard & the Storm, and made just the Bottom but not that a Sea we had to encounter on the Bay. Ch Nautical Compass and Ships Steering Compass Were carried away the Ships Cutlass was Carried, the fore Sight hatches have Washed, yesterday Sea came down the Main hatch, one of the Starboard Beams of the Fore Topsail yard was snapped asunder, the Main yard & main Mast must have to be made fast with chains etc Cushing, Just gone way — and and many Carries of the Gunnel & Ship Sails was split, the Main & one chipped & pins the Sailors appeared to go aloft fearing they would be carried with the Captain but then after gone with a Speed and must Heartily — Done Then but a good Supply of Food — Oh Stay Long for Then Bellows but such Tempest cannot be mentioned letters whereby & Friends, but hence Cutlass Rest & Brave Seamen, the my fears & Sufferings & Troubles are — Forgiven & Have but I must go — Ah Lord, it Wished a little Not to see Title to Tell the Passengers & Other Pages & Gale the Seamen Having Too Fully Sufficient to Tell Ever Minute out of Fear, the Passengers on Board Cover of Bed of the Stewards & Ships Cook, Stocks & make them Carry up on Deck the Water which Come down the Main Hatch Frightened and Jealous & Scant to Bed —

desired of me Being we my Name Will my Lord. I must to Bring Home to Prayer, a multitude are Interested Said to his Hearing that if it was the Will of God that I should perish — that he would take my Spirit & humbly & Wept & Pray with him with Heaven the Assuring that I Journey — pressed on others & receive the Dress cushed & apply & Ingly — Hark my Name of Faith, Mother Brother & Sisters praying God to Comfort my Bereaved Parents & Son, my Brother & Sisters, Great Knowing but the most Hearted have hurtled me into the presence of my God — Again I had to thrill at the Conquerors Bosom the Poet — "Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty form Glasses itself in tempest & all times Calm or Cloudless in Breeze or gale or Storm, Sending the hole on in the Tomed clime Dark heaving boundless, endless & sublime The image of Eternity the throne of the invisible even from out thy Shrine The dwellers of the deep are made each Zone Obeys thee — thine great forth, Dread Fathomless Alone" Having obtained remediation from my God — Sweet & bed at 8 o'clock Shedding tears, not on my own account but on account of my Friends who had done so much for me — Then Only the Best my last night, The Captain Come into the bed with me at Nine o'clock — & asked if I was sleeping — I answered him, he said, the Storm had the Red — a good deal — I had some Short Comfort fell asleep — & Slept heavily until 8 o'clock next morning, then the Steward called me to get up for Breakfast —

Wednesday 3rd April I got up out of bed was surprised in good health at the Ship was handle-headed West by South Sea, wind blowing West & Gales Sea, he had occasional showers & sunshine in comfort in getting on clothes, I get them washed & dried, sailing towards the Mouth Bells — and Bracks Quitting & the Scotland has the an immense number of Dolphins and Porpoise & so I felt much better of my bruises — Cost Than & Gale blew I am as Sailor —

Thursday — 4 April We have made but little appearance, winds West Steady, always windy close reef —

men daily employed in getting the Ships Goods
aboard — Friday the 5 April. We have had much
wind today, sailing due West, the Ship must be changed
and clean — we had a duty storm this evening, in
minutes approach to the gulf of Mexico, or I should
by entering in the Stream which flows from Mexico —
the evening is exceedingly sultry, lightning & —
thunder commenced at 6 o'clock — split the main
sail of the main mast, this storm of lightning
lasted until 8 o'clock — Waters 3 hours —

Saturday 6 April, we enjoyed a good day —
sailing today going at the rate of 6 knots 20 hours sailing
due West wind West by South three quarter
it blows rather stormy in the evening but calms at Day
Sunday 7th April. We sailing much the same
as yesterday, wind keeping the same points & blowing
very strong until after the setting or dipping of the
sun — with some occasional pulls, we could carry
the top Gallant sail & single reefed the courses
Monday 8th April, the wind blows South
West half West, we killed a large Ship at 42 sec,
the wind not so rather strong & hence had to close
reef the top Gallant sail & stow away the Curry
Jane a British Barque, Charles, Master for New
York with passengers & under the Carbonado
sail as we now — with sails single reefed
Tuesday 9th April. This is a most beautiful day
Capt. Jim & Mr Bennett passengers all up on deck drying & airing their
bed clothes & cleaning out their berths, the wind today &
since we being so frame in sailing, the wind this day
to the evening sailing at 5 knots an hour at 12 o'clock
2 m. it blows a fresh breeze with heavy lightning —
accompanied at 8 o'clock by immense pulls of rain
Wednesday 10 April — All hands called upon to
stow away the Spanker sheet & close reef the Sails
other sails & top sail equal for & main masts — At 6 P.M.
wind changed to Southwest sailing N.W. half West
morning clear & blowing at 12 o'clock. The Freemont
Mason Chart, has calculated to be 1400 miles from Ass Island

Thursday 11th April. At sailing today, wind
a head gale sailing but little advance, windy sailing very
unfavorable — not going 1 knot per hour —
Friday & Saturday — 12 & 13th April. Sea moon to day
(Friday) wind N.W. West. Sailing West by South, exceed
ingly stormy day. Saw a few Sharks, in both of these days
Sabbath 14th April. First a decent day morning home
bound bound, a strong wind blows from the South East the
Ship heading West, N.W. West half West. Sailing
splendid sailing to day at times 7 & 8 knots an hour. Set
all her canvas. Saw a multitude of fish today (Porpoises)
wind changes to the Southward gets moderate at 6 P.M. a
search was made among the passengers trunks & chests
for Stolen property all were hunted up on Deck — wind
South West by West air cooling at ½ to 9 P.M. Thunder &
lightning excessive rain & wind, which split the fore
Gallant sail (with lightning) the fore main sail torn
to ribbons blowing a perfect hurricane from West to N.E.
Storm continued for all day Monday 15th Tuesday 16th
& Wednesday 17th strong & cool day, breeze squalls —
moderate, on Monday the 15th & Tues. a few Ships quite
close & the vessels sailing, they followed us about 24 miles —
one of them was an immense vessel —
Thursday 18th Breeze today moderate wind West
half South sailing West by N.W. all the sails set
the wind being little adverse —
Friday 19th April. The Moon enters her first
quarter today a hurricane blows from N.E. West by S.
on our quarter stern. We sailing for Course
West Northwest Lyonis. A blue perfect smooth with sea
Ships sails hard to be shortened, the sails have close
reefed & the courses stowed sailing 10 knots per hour at 8
o'clock P.M. the wind sudden veered round & the wind —
veered round at 8 o'clock N. sailing hard, this day
the Ships Crew spend a terror of her foremost sails
called sail (called they the Dutch man) the best
ship — the vessel slipped a good mighty. She not
take a trough of the sea — I felt in her stern little a hip —
Waters daughters — not her. Saw Freemont again

Saturday 20th April — Wind moderate & good deal blowing from South & South by West and West & West — sweet sailing 2½ knots ½ hour under single reef in fore-mainsail & mizzen — big bills — Doctor all set — passengers are enjoying & obtain concessions — they being on half allowance & bottom and bottom, they threaten to break open the Mess Stores — to break place in Steels, Magnus & Head seeking to New York — Gentlemen are in good health & free of disease — Family Passengers are in good health & free of disease

Sunday — 21st April, Little to remark today — Moderate sailing with a calm sea — Sailing N.W. with a — Sea breeze

Monday 22nd April. Wind changed to Northwest the sails are all set and enjoying a most beautiful day sailing — which is a very great novelty for we to get — we are smooth & change & day-shriek the Good Ships golden spring land — the Hands are employed in turning the lashing boxes of the fore & main mast, the main mast has stripped down & varnish it — & the chain hooks — grease & oil & shoes

Tuesday 23rd Brings the centrum though more & Eastward making our course West-northwest & West — we are getting along delightfully — hands employed as in the preceding day — No remarks except 5 o'clock shoes

Wednesday 24th A fresh Wind changes to Northeast which causes us to back Ship making a — course South-West — Brings a day very strong & stormy we have to be fastened on deck & a Gamon smoke bell — Journal for England & under single reef & two under close reef — Thursday 25th We will be another tack & North — Wind blowing though moderately from West — sailing at 3½ knots per hour — passengers crowded with sails we under single reef — steel & fast — Doctor entered & slept named Tom Dunning he gives — Appears the Captain being unwell & he had a hard — 24 hr. at 1 o'clock N.E. then it moderate — it died with lightning on the lungs — I and also be a reality — it is also my conclusion has caused many sailing from Onida Jarrell & Bill lies in the forecastle —

passengers were served out with half allowance of provisions — there is great amongst Crew & the passengers —

Friday 26th April. Sailing as yesterday Brings moderate weather moderate & warm — I get some medicine Rapid & give the Captain to bring expecially bad — gave it him at 8 o'clock — got his bed beside him & had on a double blanket — he commenced to sweat at 9 o'clock — & continued & settle & the next morning — during the night he had two Glasses — but next morning & is comfort & he's like as ever — able to go on deck & command the Ship — I set all day on Thursday in the 1st Poop quite lonely — and about thirty days from home — anxious to get to Port & settled — but the Captain's business took anything but Enjoy Sang a good deal uneasy —

Saturday 27th April — Wind moderate though favourable blowing from West-East — Sailing due West passed a vessel this morning at 2 o'clock A. McClure & Shark — saw porpoise, also on Sail & Steamship — Let I tell this being a most beautiful day — I cannot describe the comfort & home & day — my mind is quite changed —

Sabbath 28th April — Adieu close foggy this morning, the Horn is constantly kept blowing — least we might come into contact with any other vessels — all sails are set the same as yesterday wind fables not the Sow East — Oh! this is a most delightful day — A second Steam Ship — opposite right across — Portsound bound for Ha Ha Cross from Boston — this day is exceedingly hot and pleasant — Hands are all on board today — average sailing 5 knots — Passengers — Good Morning — Not this would be the last Sabbath on sea — Still the prospects of addression there — we seem to be much disposed — must school often — all had tears for Country not knowing how long they would be in battle field — home — thing else would cheer than any — we left friendships & friends home & loved —

Monday 29 April Brings moderate from South-West — Hazy and close foggy and [illegible]

under full sail as on the former days. Hours continually sounding both night and morning extreme Pitching & roll; & 11 roll & hour. average 14½ roll. Passengers are joining quite amongst us & some of them have the Captain some impertinence off the Cabin a place where our passengers & Pilots messing right & the Cabin & Gun, that it is that place alone which belongs to them & some other, the Captain sheltered two of the Cabin Passengers forward & the middle & would give no permission for their impertinence. I had to turn out & hold an Hour & Head for them, he granted the request & then ordered parading & he turned out & made up for that & Hours. this is a most delightful day & all Spare be like two experience a change of weather for they are cloudy & thick — a Ship passes us on the Starboard side bound with Cotton for England — a chase is seen to day at 4 past 8 o'clock — this case contains a small message — Most the thing to the Store room working my log for this day, as the Starboard comes up to the binnacle & lying for well come out at short & then he told me that his wife was the — losing the 40 minutes of his bed — Now I found when I immediately found the log Report me — & by surprise, that a woman was in his Cabin Apartment — Salomé The ... Ship left the Hour Star at Long 70 & Stars proposed — and at 4 p. point 10 a mile which that was 5 Pm — the mate got round my foot, notwithstanding Consume King Gold Star when at Cheap was forbidden with me — Her Name was Mrs. Bunnan & Mary — Sounding have to be in tonight at 8 ½ o'clock & Mr. Hooks & Mr. Hopkins tests on Georg & Bank brought up Sand & Gulton on the Cody Bottom — this Sand was the first — American Sand for me to trick — I this just gave a shift Course as & Single Ship — we had some Cheese & Bread for the Mutard — he wore Ship at 12 o'clock P.M.

Monday 30th April — Wind Mutard shifting South one Hour & set Sails at 4 P.M. — Lost three reefs in night — in for England — the Cotton has for York —

on the same tack & the light during all the day, the wind changes to the afternoon & South course almost due West, the evening for his most beautiful, the sport the Fresh & Chop with the East tonight —

Longitude by chronometer at 8 o'clock P.M. 68° 59'

Do — Do — observation Do — — 74° 26' West

Latitude — Do — 40° 21' North

Thus calculating comes not to be — the last at for land — though there is a good difference between Chronometer time & Lunar observation — yet an effect land soon — for by observation we have 26 more than the Longitude of New York —

At Wednesday 1st May 1850

This is a delightful day, the wind changes at 2 o'clock P.M. in the Afternoon making head for our course West by South South West, there is nothing particular today, the day is fine & water smooth a good many vessels comes in sight on both sides of us. Some for Boston and other for Philadelphia — others are hunting up & Mrs. Nelson — Mrs. are anxious to behold land — the hour get of sight. They hands that on day are lazy — like that the are land & there is no laying till then. Ship Cuss. are employed in washing into the vessels sides and washing at the work chisels getting them started in Dock before the Sister comes a boat — is we are expecting soon to meet them — the Captain & I each got our Glass & took a sight of the four main top gallant — we gave and course land but to come not. we sounded & got no the land bottom Mud — which indicates our immediate approach on the Bar the main land — for it is a mud bottom all along the American Coast, in this night three men are asleep & to sleep each in their turn — all passengers are quite delighted — Some singing & others dancing — the Captain & I hardly get one hour's sleep for the noise —

Thursday 2nd April 50 — This morning is beautiful. Majestic at Sail by the Mate & his Light — gives the Captain & I one at this time to look. Captain desires me to get up and take the Glass forward & for ~~forward~~ main yard — Jump out & look around me — ~~to be particular~~ & bring him a true account — I am amazed that there is not made a Note to the Captain & I — that they would see the Pilot Lights on our the mainland — I sat up & got the Glass. Went down and acquainted them all — returned & told the Captain there I saw a long boat — we must & shall get with a Pilot's bell & colours — Smoking down upon us — about 10 miles up — the Captain & I sprung up & giving hailing & took his Light — then I took hands with me — & said we had gained the best of the Pilot & 2nd mate about 1½ an hour after the Captain sounded hard a foot & took the main yard — and shook the sea breeze — this started the man — they did not on the boat a head as he did not see them, & then the second the Cook & he surprised in the larboard side of his midship — then the chasing commenced — all passengers got up — the Pilot boat saw us a signal he answered it & hoisted our colours, Pilot soon came along side — & got him aboard — had a hearty laugh for the Captain — & became of giving the chase from me — (or rather called me Dickson) the Pilot got aboard & I sent of Sockett — in the morning about 4 miles from Sandy Hook the wind blew from Northwest strong & hard, so much so he could not hoist the Sails, the Pilot unfortunately had a bad blower — our Colours was done 4 times past the Captain leaves the long boat today & Sailors & gorgeous the Pilot boat that has it land — boards has a fell some days ago & divided it with the chief officers of the vessel the Lord Mid — I learned on the passenger list — the fore mentioned that was duel them, seeing had no more as — we have enough water & provisions but it has to the port — Cause that we had as much as we have —

Friday 3rd Day — Our Colours still continue hoisted & along side of Pilot — we meeting a

Northwest course, passengers all cleaning out their Berths — multitude of merchant in sight about 20 in number. I had up this morning Lewis Sockett, enquiring if possible I can land just — and kindly acquainted that all my fears just out on end until I could get a letter to let my home & upon Parents & Aunt & Brothers & sisters who would be in despair least I might perish, especially since I had so long without a letter, scarcely a breath upon their lips — all is a calm — the wind blows round from Low East the Barge gets up and at Sockett — the Dutch Sailor named Henry Feurst, Colt of us went aft, and both on the mount behind the mainland of Jersey — Having conversed the Capt & Pilot, called Land ahead — the Pilot asked him for it appeared — when he answer — "Long long a long" this was the first time I heard the words of America, the Barge flew pretty fresh we sent along side & not 20 hours the wind right aft — we now changed our course from the bayou the Pilot came aboard — at the moment we had the Statue right just Sandy Hook, Rose Island porpoise, and a good large Brown Whale quite convenient to our Ships side it was a tremendous one — we lowered the Anchors but in letting the starboard anchor over bow, bows it knocked a one & twin figure boards. It was just dark as we entered between Long main land & Long Island — had up Engineer knocked one of the Sailors and the Captain fell out — the Captain stood him so not letting the chain & was letting the Anchor go — the Factor called Pour stad — made to troll the Captain but Capt. hind him & throttled him, took the whip & hollow him forward before the mast, we got so far as 7 miles from New York before it became low tide — has compelled to cast anchor & stay there all night, it truly was a merry night the Pilot sent us his hammock — the crew slept in the regular forward the Capt & I sent & over bed — got up early — on

Saturday 4th May — Hauled the anchor a long time — this morning to tow with the Pilot — agreed for 50 dollars — agreed Capt. sent his passengers up on board — Oh what a delightful journey — it was beautiful long as finished —

3 1833 03540 9942

to see so many handsome buildings on our Larboard.
We not so early as usual on the Larboard watch long stood on — at 4 o'clock said all the Passengers in Death to
ready for the Doctor. He was to inspect the vessel also get
at least one fellow from Bilgeways — he was not able. He had the
Consumption. Mr Doctor Dwelle our Ship and housed the
side in a few seconds — he had 4 Passengers, seven also
expected. Thanks to the Ship & got out five of his passengers money
the person of present was liable to pay $10 Dollars
though the Captain refused — he got on get off the
Passenger Passengers are Bloggers & his Bedfellow. One
Mr Bailey from Edinburgh — Bedgers — from Enrollhill
particularly there he got out as passengers belonging to
Cabin — which made up the right number. Stopped
at Steerage Passengers — the Doctor passed us in an
hour. Having done & a few days out — going to the Still
Room. Lady Room we set along side the going we
passed middle in Bailiff on the South Wing — the Sti
had left us — I kept guard on the stern so
that he passed the anything — I thought — the Captain had
of the Question House, got the Passengers permission
to go ashore — of the passengers went away, of them
though some remained over night in the Ship the
Captain & I went to the Ship Conquest in the afternoon
to have my great costume on — Immense hill —
the evening was exceedingly wet. Took a glass of nowy
& Water & with Cobbers. Thursday & pretty poor to dis
tract the man because of them — for thy are returns —
we went to the Butchery for meat made acquaintance of
the Captain's Cousin & a Miss of Cooper returned to
the Ship. Spent the next day being Sunday —
Morning Morning — Monday stood out with the
Captain & the English Consul & protest against
Mr Astor & his Government the Insurance Company
Monday & went the whole city round & the Lotts —
Tuesday — the Steam incommoded with the Lingonds
Stations — as usual with Jewell Concern Clean
to the Ship Stations

Tuesday & Wednesday & Thursday & Friday & Saturday — have to be ready
then amongst them till a fine Wind — & quiet time —

Wednesday 8 — Thursday 9 — Preparing capacity to
sail by the Steam boat
to Philadelphia — Weather
Delicious rain. Turtle. Turned round, the Captain
got all articles ready — though very angry that I left him
to soon — I got tired with work — Shaved & got all
my Articles ready — & the Captain & Mate, both Gentlemen
very accompanied me to the wharf Rear — Dirt Dr 12
and Captain on board — this was to start at 9 o'clock —
the wind began to blow pretty fresh — at 6 we started
down the river — I must remark that the New York harbour
has most powerful forts. It is impossible almost for
any vessel to pass them — the things I missed going to Boston
I saw them again — I also looked most beautiful — soon
we passed the Lighthouse at the Jersey main land — that was
the first land I saw on Friday 8 of May — & evening & the
wind blowing so rapidly a head upon us we had to the
good way out to the ocean — about ten land come out
Cooked with land — stand and bell tea & Rolls mostly
& lastly stand & bed at 8 o'clock — the manager said
of the boat said it was an exceedingly stormy night — but I
thought little stand get into bed & slept until morning
barely spend my eyes — until an hour after breakfast, & yet
I got nearly dressed to go into the Saloon and about
10 o'clock I was set down to breakfast along — the
next land of the State of Jersey — situated on the Lar
board bow of the vessel then going to Philadelphia — got
two passengers here — but as we coloured at the time we
met an immense number of Briggs, Sloops, & Sloops — I think
not less than 150 — the main land of the State of Jersey
looks very low. The soil is not very good — many of the marsh
nothing. The other side of the river is different the soil
is excellent. The country is beautiful — one farm house after an
other — with immense peach plantations — the trees of peach
& pear trees are planted with peaches — the lining of
orchards — the pleasantness of landscape — the grain fields of the
the original Dutch Farmer — the natural humour
of Dutch land — the attention & attention must be — being
of Dutch — & mine — & Mr mostly —

We now approached the city of Philadelphia & at about 6 I went out to see anything but at 7 to 8 P.M. we left a passage of 29½ hours. I got no rest, musk knocked — at the wharf — I left my trunk in charge his Uncle Triple & I went through the streets of the city, all shops were closed, some odd ones, carrying to middle aged — Mr. Tommy Elliott — I visited as far as Market Street, which leads right from the Boats wharf — little, come a good boy. I enquired at one Grocers & wine & spirit Wholesale merchants called him & found the Directory got the name of Jonathan — next I went to Ann St & met Andrew Elliott name but he was not in — the mistress said a boy with me to James house — its down — I started down recognised me, he was glad to see me — took me in & made of the one that day man asked for. Andy came to me that night & see me — surprised I said I had a letter to my mamma — saw cousin Mary Ann & Mr Mathew & all of the Elliotts & families of the Elliotts all was kind to me — Home beyond a common — they did not know what I was — the city of Philadelphia the metropolis of the State, largest city in the United States, except New York, is situated between Delaware & Schuylkill rivers about 5 miles above their junction the distance between the two rivers on Market Street is about 2 miles but as they course towards each other at this place the distance widens above & below that street. The extent of the city front on the Delaware from the lower front of Southwark to the upper end of Kensington is 4½ miles. The plan of the city is uniform & regular the streets all cut each other at right angles — The main Street runs from Delaware to Schuylkill being E & West — other streets run thus in the direction of North & South — the streets are paved with round flat pebbles, bedded in gravel, forming a dry & durable thoroughfare rough heavy footpaths — cannot pavement but tried to but not usual & Remove it was abandoned — Chesnut St a part of it was lately paved with blocks of stone, forming a smooth & durable thoroughfare, the side walks are universally paved with Bricks except there is a few instances smooth cobble dressed flagstones. The building are splendid. Makes the State house — or Independence hall, founded & my say in 1729. the wings of this house are of modern construction the bell work of the steeple of which the building was first surmounted was so much decayed, that in 1828 it was taken down leaving only a small belfry to be erected till a little 1829 when the present steeple was created on the old plan, the bell of the first steeple was imported from England in 1752 [illegible] of the many splendid marble edifices with in the city & adorned — I may mention Girard college — the United States & Pennsylvania Banking houses, the Merchants exchange the United States mint, the Marine Hospital — in Walnut Street Navy office, or as it is called by some the Naval asylum — Girard college occupies a commanding position on high ground about 1 mile North west of the incorporated limits of the city. The College lot it stands contains about 45 acres was bequeathed for this purpose by the founder of the institution. The college buildings consist of a centre edifice which is to be exclusively devoted to the purposes of education & other buildings two on each side for the residence & accommodation of professors, teachers & scholars, the centre building which forms the most conspicuous object & one receives the attention of the beholder of its enormous proportions its beautiful columns & gorgeous capitals, is 250 feet in length from north to south, 160 feet in breadth from East & West & 97 feet in height. It is surrounded by 34 columns supporting an entablature after the manner of a Grecian temple. Each column including its capital & base is 55 feet high & 6 feet in diameter, having a base 3 feet high & 3 feet in diameter, & leaving a space of 15 feet between the columns & body of the building. At each end is a door of Grecian 16 feet wide & 32 feet high, decorated with massive architraves surmounted by a sculptured cornice, each of these doors opens into a vestibule 20 feet wide and 45 feet long, the ceiling of which is supported by 8 marble columns & eight arches of the Ionic order, — the floors are of Sienite slabs. Roof, floors & stairways are entirely of marble — no wood in the whole building except the doors

Mr Miller

Dear Sir

I hope you will not consider me out of place, while I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance

Mr Hamilton

57.00.
23
25
5
12
12

I remain

James Hamilton

Jun Jr

James Hamilton

James Hamilton

James Hamilton

Cincinnati

Select Essay

Proofs of the Moral Nature of God's government of the world.

Strictly speaking man merits nothing at the hand of God whatever good he receives has not been given to him because it is his due but since he has been created a moral being he is naturally led to expect that virtue shall be rewarded and vice punished. Justice is the most prominent attribute in the divine administration this administration does not consist in merely rewarding and punishing but in giving to every one his due in rewarding the virtuous & in punishing the vicious It is impossible owing to the character of God that his government could be otherwise than moral & suited to their capacity or character of his creatures and this is the reason why one event does not happen to all. Why virtue and vice are not followed by the same consequences but it may be asked in what manner or by what means is this moral government carried on. Ans. The very state of dependence & subjection in wh we are born is a proof of the moral government of God. Our very helplessness leads us to look to others for that assistance wh we are unable to render to ourselves we are not left at our birth to struggle against every opposing difficulty wh reach manhood merely from our own exertions God has constituted things for different stages the helpless state of infancy we are placed under parental care those who with tenderness and affection watch over the earliest movements preventing us from many difficulties wh we could not have foreseen the authority wh they possess over us warns us against vice and

ing is on to notice. We are to be understood speaking generally and not universally as there are some parents who to abuse their parental authority set Order & the very reverse of what is here stated. Ignorance & the numerous of the very first principles of moral & religious duty & the unacquainted with these laws of nature & the protection of whom they train up their children in habits of wickedness and of character from if at any time they fail in accomplishing this have actions. But there may be a few cases in which parental authority is sadly abused yet this does not in the least militate against the argument we have now in hand. It must be acknowledged that children might have been so constituted as to have been incapable of all restraint or self willed as to be proof against almost all authority so that neither promises nor threatening, warning & non intercourse &c have had a effect. If the power of imagination were also to possess the system of morals & so then exist if they could place before our minds the exact standard of our moral notions. We should undoubtedly be struck with the highly change we should see how much lower our moral nature would be if that was the case from what it is now. However low that may be

Second. The arrangements and subordination of civil society are another proof of the moral government of God. There are indubitable for the defence of morality it is not at all necessary for the validity of this argument that the proposition of these arrangements be proved though it will not strengthen it in a very great measure. Should society we think will be allowed that if it have a tendency to reward virtue & punish vice without some other of the kind how could the world have been kept in possession of the rights that was there to restrain the ravages of the strong & cruelties & how much worse would our moral nature have been though these laws are very imperfect they always appear favourable to virtue & unfavourable to vice and take our these laws exist in a more perfect state virtue appears more conspicuous this may be seen if we only look at those places where civil government is much lower than among ourselves. In these places morality is very limited extending in general no farther than our own controlled we think it may be almost established as a fact that morality is altogether limited to the effect of the properties of the arrangements of civil society. Civil society may be said to a certain measure to be the ordinance of God inasmuch as those principles & propensities which have prompted men to establish these societies have been implanted by God if we a little of the constitution of man comparing him with the other orders of creation if we consider those powers and capacities with which he is endowed the mighty improvement which there are capable of and the continual aspirings after greater degrees of happiness it will appear evident that man was made to occupy an elevated place in the scale of being a place where virtue was to be rewarded and vice punished — —

Third. That man is a moral being is not only shown by the arrangement of civil society for the punishing of vice & the rewarding of virtue but also by those laws supplemented and enforced by the feelings of our nature. It has been said though there was no laws for the rewarding of virtue & the punishing of vice yet the greatest life in this world is a life of virtue there is a secret delight and satisfaction inseparably connected with it which is not in vice even in its most attractive forms. Indulgence in vice is a violation of the laws of our nature and cannot but be accompanied with suffering either sooner or later and that also to a greater or less extent.

It is impossible since all human laws are imperfect that they can reach to the punishment of every vicious action but though this be case the offender is not suffered to pass with impunity for what the law leaves unclose human opinion fills up it is frequently accompanied with greater severity than if the whole punishment had been inflicted by law. Suppose a person to be guilty of a certain crime for the commission of which he is brought

to give the magistrate not from the insufficient ground of conscience was upraised in opposing them for the
of the witness the crime said to be charged is not proved & so he departed wth they were acting. While on the other hand if
He at liberty. Yet he was with shame be associated formerly are individuals had performed some acting wth he him
convinced in their own minds that he was guilty & they should conceived wrong things he was applauded by his Com
Companions associating with him no longer. Thus stung panions for them and had even upon that very account
with the sense of his guilt & seeing he has any sense of honour shall receive morally of their approbation yet these plausibility are
quiet & peace the heart with the most acute sorrow for not sufficient together unsufficient to satisfy the Condem
his suffering not less severe if not more so that if the full blow ning voice of conscience
effect of the law had been exercised upon him ——
Again suppose that I some future witness the law. The principle it has been implanted within the human
outlets some punishments & mourn & shew the nature of the Or Justly. Can nature be terrified into submission by
individual transgressions warranty. How must it be Commands non yet bribed by indulgence all human
punishment alleviate by the sympathizings of Power is unable to make that which is evil appear
friends and neighbours that a provision has been made good or evil cause conscience to approve of that which
for the rewarding of virtue and the Really be found to be favourable to nature pure un
punishing of vice beyond the limits of time is a strong Corruptible to vice
evidence of our being moral beings ——

Jewell. Conscience is another proof of our being Jeffs. Not only is the mind the seat and source of moral
moral beings. It supposes great power we mean it is Reflecting government but the body is so constituted as to be capable
of reading our own happy or miserable the approving of being moved affected by the conduct of the individual
of Conscience which always follows virtuous acting & the conduct that is morally good fills the mind with peace & joy
accusings which is the consequent of evil acting shew if also time it is health of the body conducive on the other
beyond doubt that the governor of the universe is a hand that is morally evil robs the mind of its peace
being who loves virtue & hates righteousness It and disturbs the health of the body for example the
has been implanted within us as his Image grant to intemperance carries along with it a great train of evils
every one as it were his administrator in this world & at first the mind begins to waste strength the body
though a man may be deemed punished for certain acts by degrees the whole of the constitution begins to give way the
or opinions which others think they are an powers of the individual is entirely destroyed
superstitious account evil but be the sufferings The man who lives soberly may have a wealth and sickly
as great as they may be if the individual be per constitution but this does not flow as an effect from this
suaded in his own mind that they are good and but if he were not to that constitution we in
Christians - there is a consolation administered to him the present circumstances well we have been more
which enables him to bear with patience & resignation ellen were not created to live as the lists to engage
the pains to which he is exposed As an example in whatever duties devolved to be right in their own
of this we need only advert to the days of persecution eyes but they are created under a government wth has
when a land was merging out of popish darkness provided the argument wth we have now addressed
Bishop, we see how one in the Elevations supposed from But it may be asked since man has been placed under a
the hands of their enemies yet do we assure that their government has for those that measures outside the
Parent has right permitted all the sufferings the Bri and intended & know for use the consistent with the moral

Justice. The power & extent of Divine government is much more extensive than our finite minds can comprehend. Hence we may imagine it to be remote as we cannot see it in its full extent. Hence we may imagine so to be apprehend we be become prepared for it. Some of the causes why we do not perceive the extent of the operations of the Divine government may be —

First. The matter is not so much thought of in this world as it ought to be and when it is thought of it is not so exactly as it ought to be. Experience teaches us that man is naturally disinclined to think himself under a government or subject to any restrictions & that when things we are of daily occurrence are only the effects of nature and do not proceed directly or immediately from any overruling providence there may circumstances which tend to shew forth the providence and government of God in the most forcible and clear manner are entirely overlooked, those occurrences which are pleased to designate by the term small, leave no impression behind them and it is only those which are out of the ordinary course that rivet their attention. Men think that such conduct is a source from which much error and mistake arise for it must be very obvious that the latter is involved in much more difficulty and security than the former. For since no evil or deed is inflicted by the Almighty governor of the universe except for some cause or reason, since nothing happens by mere chance it must be evident that the rule of God is that the administration of God's government will be better seen in individuals than in communities in ordinary circumstances the reason why this happens in extraordinary circumstances the season why this happens earthquakes, famines or pestilence has been sent is frequently enveloped in clouds & darkness as the unseen powers of man search in vain to discover it but in general individual cases are not surrounded with such obscurity — it is through we may the propriety of attending especially to individual cases in order to the more full discovery of the divine government we by no means intend to exclude the investigation with extraordinary for when the true reason of them is discovered it will tend to shew more forcibly the government of God than what the ordinary ones. When we see any truth good & tend to answering the end for which it was intended & continuing to be so with regularity we cannot but conclude that there must be something in its internal constitution of it which is good and divine. Do we not see vice invariably bringing misery and taken happiness to be not so. Did we not see virtue and indulgence the same course of conduct will increase the happiness of an individual increase the happiness of a nation though it be longer in being observed & the same course of conduct will bring punishment to an individual will draw down punishment upon a nation otherwise though it be much longer in being observed and bring the growth of the conduct of a nation much longer in being established whether it be tending to virtue or vice so in like manner will the consequence be longer in being visible whether there be reward or punishment. It is no argument that because a nation is not immediately punished for its crimes to conclude that it will never come. Though sentence be not speedily executed the rod of vengeance will certainly come and will not tarry. The sacred history frequently is the fact recorded of nations suffering the severe punishments of Heaven when the crimes which were the principal cause of the calamity were not committed by those who have suffering the punishment but their forefathers who had slept the sleep of many generations bewailing their sins with tears & poison the fathers have eaten sour grapes & the children's teeth have been set on edge. Undoubtly famine and pestilence carry sting with them more conspicuous evidence of the government of God. But this is no reason why we should overlook the ordinary course we are more easily understood & consequently more to impress us more deeply they are the by so it is with the right solution of the extraordinary and the more we see of the government of God and the better we understand the ordinary the latter also will be understood & extraordinary. Second. Another cause of mistake is the difficulty of learning or tracing the measures through which have passed to reach the former mistake yet this one will prove the cause of many a mistake we think that the

Scruples arising from the difficulty of tracing fulfilment is the conduct of wicked men when they enjoy or observing minutely the measures of divine administration. Momentary happiness. There is no endeavour we think too cannot be altogether rectified. Human credible pains to conceal it; if their conduct & speaks it not. Perpetual craft character & all conscious in Custom. Some mean, & no my happiness to hold how great is any a cloud over these measures. So long as the wicked fig indeed we may almost conclude that such a course of man escapes the punishment of sin we are naturally is conduct is natural. What signs of joy does that man manifest. Consider him as innocent. Though perhaps he may but who has been for years confined to a dungeon when have been guilty of much more heinous offences. he is permitted once more to enjoy to breath the fresh that we brought him under the arm of justice air. So the wicked man being continually under the accusings of conscience it is no wonder, when instead even though he should not have suffered punishment of accusing it approves of his conduct there he be to the evidence of law it is no valid presumption is willing to hide any of his joy. But there instances that. Therefore he suffers nothing there is a tribunal in every breast to which all are subject. Thus in every breast bosom to there also a judge just & unbiased in the heart argue any defect in the providence impartial judge resides. The punishment will be inflicted by God. If we examine carefully we will find that the may be invisible and unknown yet they are nothing present state of existence even with the apparent the lighter upon that account. A man may be suffering his expenses that the distributions of providence are more by a very great amount of punishment from the hand more equable than is generally supposed of God without it every being perceived. If any one the following signs can neither give happiness nor misery nor wicked are prone to keep these things hid from the are the sufficient reasons which will warrant us to conclude gaze of their fellow men. If we only take a retrospect of one man is happy and another unhappy they are equally time passed of our own past history will we not find they are capable of using much discomfiture under any must to verify this statement. Have we never been circumstances. If which is the proper right state either of happiness and misery & guilty of any thing against the conscience raised to we are unable to judge. It is the mind condemning voice. Have we never felt any uneasiness the reflections though in adversity may be enjoying much arising from our action. Has no transaction ever passed much more happiness than the wicked in prosperity within us grief. Yes. verily this has been the case. Neither adverse circumstances nor yet prosperous circumstances but what was our conduct under those circumstances are capable of themselves to produce either joy or sorrow to any what appearance did we manifest in these trying one. I say to any great extent because I am persuaded that times. Did not the smile frequently appear on our countenances of the very best of men will feel serious when they behold the sometimes an appearance of joy formed into the place adversity gathering around them. as they will that countenance when all was sadness within. Was not there future prosperity blasted and also they will be blasted when sometimes an appearance of joy formed into the place the seeds of prosperity. Such things upon their own understanding where sorrow dwelt. Was not there an appearance of capable of imparting any lasting or permanent happiness peace and serenity assumed when all within was or misery. If they be looked through without the commotion and distress. Was of the wicked man little or no appearance of suffering when conscience wicked. Such as they are and the advantages of pierces them with the sharpest of all the stings the wicked not more. Strictly disposed. Why do the in like manner is it with the good. Without very much wicked so frequently enjoy more happiness than the of the joy & happiness we the experience as flowing from righteous or why do the wicked enjoy any happiness virtuous conduct is kept hid in their own breasts at all. With regard to the first question why do the the modesty & prudence we they pass keep them from wicked generally possess greater happiness than any righ- making it known. Yes it is that frequently all the —ness. For this we deny as being the true state of mate- goodness of all restraint the sparkling eyes. The joyful smile. Yes. yes this appearance may be a true index. But it is by all to scrutiny within. But how

1st Though the wicked may prosper for a time, and greatly thrive, but we before proved that worldly things were a very improper criterion to judge by. Without any least hesitation we assert the reverse of this position to be in the case we uphold that the righteous enjoy more happiness than the wicked but it should be so is only rational that it should be otherwise is altogether inconsistent with nature and reason. So it is only in fact that we admit the existence of a degree of happiness in one who loveth righteousness & hateth iniquity. Is it not the case that conscience approves virtuous conduct & condemns vicious. Since the conduct of the righteous is virtuous & that of the wicked vicious. this being the case, both God and Conscience approve of the one but they condemn the other. Would any whether the man who is at variance enjoying the smile and favour of God and the approving of his conscience or he who is prospering with the consciousness of his laboring under the displeasure of the almighty and his conscience accusing him of guilt enjoys the greatest amount of happiness. As there is room for deliberation in this we cease of course. Does not the former though in adversity experience the greatest delight.

We shall now proceed to the consideration of the other question viz. why the wicked are allowed to prosper or the righteous to suffer but to enter minutely upon the consideration of the reasons let might be given it be one leaping the purpose of the present Essay & it be better to take more space in another than hurrying out at this one ——

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A Journal of the Passage
Capt. J. Jas. Hamilton per the
Gladiator — from Liverpool
to New York — in 1850 —

(A) James Hamilton
Dr. to Rev. James Hamilton

To Ship

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